

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN, AND FREE TRADE ADVOCATE.

[VOLUME I.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1839:

[NUMBER XXII.]

TERMS. THE REPUBLICAN

Published weekly, in the town of HOLLY SPRINGS, Marshall County, Mississippi, at FOUR DOLLARS in advance, SIX DOLLARS at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice, in writing, of a wish to continue, at the end of a subscription year, will be considered as a wish to continue. No subscription for less than one year.

Advertisements containing ten lines, or less, for one insertion—larger ones, for each insertion thereafter—Advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or a reference to some reliable business, and all advertisements must be worked on the advertisement or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted, will be charged at the rate of \$2 for every ten lines for each insertion. Political circulars or public notices, for the benefit of individuals, or for the benefit of the community, will be charged as advertisements, and at the same rates.

*Announcing candidates for office, will be for State Officers \$10, County \$5, payable invariably in advance. *For local notices—For forty lines or less, payable at pleasure, once a week, \$60. No contract for less than one year—and payable half yearly. *The privilege of Annual Advertisements, or of inserting immediately business and all advertisements for the benefit of persons, sent in by them, must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.
*10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$10 do do do 6 months, \$15 do do do 12 months, \$20
*ALL JOB WORK must be paid for in advance.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. FAREWELL.

Oh! must I bid a last farewell?
Soft sighs in my sad bosom swell;
Can I dispel my growing fears
Can I suppress my falling tears!

No lenient balm can hope impart
To heal my wounded bleeding heart;
And every woe alas! is mine,
When parted from my Caroline.

Farewell, ye little birds and flowers!
Farewell, ye variegated bowers!
And thou, my native sylvan vale,
That witnessed oft my love-sick tale.

Farewell thou stream I stray along
Responsive to my plaintive song!
A thousand ties I must untwine
Ere I can leave my Caroline.

Each varied scene that nature brings
My breast with anguish deeper tings
Though spring young flowers again be-
stow

Though summer's countless blossoms
blow.

The russet plains, the fruitless fields,
Nor all the bounty autumn yields
Dark, as when winter glooms combine
My sorrows for my Caroline!

Oh! ruthless fate has spoke the word,
Sure all the powers above accord:
Forever happy be the fair,
While I, her hapless swain, despair.

Fate! let me seek some dismal cave
Then let thy storms around me wave
But still my soul shall be the shrine
Where lives thy image, Caroline.

B. F. D.

Gov. McNUTT.—In a late number of the New Orleans Bee we find a beautiful complimentary notice of our Governor, speaking of Gov. McNutt's letter to Benjamin Tanner in which he refuses to execute an executive pardon for the crime of manslaughter, of which Tanner had been adjudged guilty, the Bee proceeds:

It displays a determination on the part of the Executive of Mississippi to discountenance entirely the practice of wearing habitually, and using freely such weapons as the Pistol and the Bowie knife; that speaks well for the progress of salutary public sentiment in our sister state. The custom alluded to has been long a deplorable stigma upon the south-western States, and although in the early stages of the settlement of these regions, the imperfection of the laws and the motley character of the population, the materials of which had not yet confessed completely offered some palliation to the atrocious practice, its maintenance at the present time is wholly inexcusable. Brawls and disputes, comparatively harmless in the north, where the sense of obedience to the laws and the moral impulses of the community are in constant operation to check undue excesses, are in the south almost invariably attended with fatal results. The man who carries a pistol or dirk, being angered is tempted to use it on his adversary, and accomplishes in a moment of uncontrollable irritation a deed that only violates all human and divine law, but subjects the miserable perpetrator to the ignominious penalties of crime and the eternal stings of conscience. It is not therefore sufficient that our law givers provide severe punishment for homicide, they must eradicate the leading cause—they must destroy the temptation to do murder, by eliminating the penal code in all its rigor against those who carry concealed weapons—the practice is a stain upon the age—a disgrace to civilization—an opprobrium upon our free institutions. He who walks broad armed to the teeth, is at heart a felon and a coward; a felon because being aggrieved his bloodthirstiness leads him to ignoble and criminal vengeance—a coward, in that he lacks courage to trust to the means with which nature has endowed him for the purpose of self protection. We trust the example of Governor McNutt will not be lost upon our own executive, and that the homicide who is convicted of slaying his fellow creature with a pistol or bowie-knife may fruitfully claim the mercy of the judge. A criminal of this kind should never be allowed to advance the plea that he wore a deadly weapon, and struck or shot his victim.

stance, so far from extenuating seems to us rather to aggravate guilt. Drunkenness is wisely regarded as inculcating still further, the individual who under its influence, infringes the laws. So should it be with those who knowing the frailty of human nature, "place an enemy in their hands to steal away their senses."

The Harrisburg Rumpus is at an end. No blood has been spilt, and few honors acquired by any one connected with it. Three of the Whig members of the House of Representatives, Messrs Butler and Sturdevant from Luzerne, and Mr. Montali, from Union county, had withdrawn at the last dates, and joined the opposite division of the House, leaving the Whig division without a quorum, and giving a majority to their antagonists, without the contested votes of the Philadelphia members. So ends the patriotic effervescence of the Harrisburg rowdies, and the glory thereof.—Pittsburg.

The following are the particulars of the duel between McClung and Menifee, given us by a person who was present at the fight.

THE DUEL AT VICKSBURG.

The duel between McClung and Menifee came off on Saturday the 29 inst; they were to have fought at 11 o'clock A. M. the time specified, and many started across the river as day break, thinking that the time reported was to evade the multitude that would be assembled, and that the fight would take place at sun rise, and boats were continually crossing from that time until the parties met on the ground for combat. There were as many as 35 skills and yaws crossing and recrossing at one time, until quarter past twelve o'clock M. at which time there were assembled from six to seven hundred persons to witness the scene. Menifee and his party were on the ground before eleven o'clock—McClung and his party arriving about 12. Both parties appeared to be very collected, and in fact, in high spirits. The prevailing opinion was that McClung would be killed, as he had practiced a few days with a rifle; whereas, Menifee is considered a proficient in the use of that weapon. McClung took his station 2 or 3 minutes previous to the arrival of Menifee on the ground laid out. On perceiving his opponent (Menifee) dressed in light summer coat buttoned close, he threw off his green blanket coat and taking a bowie and a large pistol from his belt, deposited them on the ground, and went through the preliminaries of the duel in his shirt sleeves when his coat replaced by his second. At the signal both fired, Menifee's party having won the word, McClung fired first Menifee in a second afterwards; McClung's ball passing over Menifee's head and Menifee's ball passing within an inch of McClung's body, in the range of the abdomen as was discovered by examination, as Menifee's ball lodged in the fence in the rear of McClung, and directly in a range of the line where he stood. McClung appeared to be very much vexed after the first fire and threw his gun (which was a United States Yaeger) four or five feet from him exclaiming that he had fired in the air, as it went off before he had taken aim—but for myself I thought he had brought the gun to a dead level, and Menifee and some of his party heard the ball as it whizzed by them, and it passed as they supposed within 2 or 3 inches of Menifee's head after this both parties retired to their respective cabins and were on the ground fifteen minutes after all preparations, the in rd given McClung fired and Menifee was—and for one minute, all supposed him dead: the wound being directly above the right eye, was supposed to have passed through the head; but it was different, as it was only a scale of the ball, the ball having struck the extra guard that protects the tube of Menifee's rifle broke it off knocked off the cap, and proke the hollow part of the hammer that presses on the tube thereby glancing and striking him as above stated, the ball being split it was the opinion of many, that had not the ball struck the guard it would have passed over Menifee's right shoulder, and would not have injured him. In about ten minutes after Menifee fell he was on his feet and expressed a wish to walk to the boat, which his Physician and friend Jackson would not permit.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

We are authorized to state that this bank will pay specie on all her liabilities on the first of January next. We believe this bank has been extremely well managed its circulation is said to be small, that it has three times as much specie as in circulation. It has reserved its resources for the resumption of specie payments. Such a course is laudable.

We have known Dr. Smith, the president for a long time, and known him to be a man of talent, honor, prudence and a good financier. It would have been well for the country, if the officers of all its banks had been governed by a police as prudent as the one he has adopted.

"Vidders, Sammy," replied Mr. Weller, slightly changing color, "Vidders are 'ceptions' to every rule. I have heard how many ordinary vimen one vider's equal to, in pint o' contain' over you. I think it's five-and-twenty, but don't rightly know vether it sinit more."

"Hi! Sam Johnson, what we goin to hab dis time, rain or snow?"

"Don't know, nigga, spose it may rain or we shall hab snow, it pends berry much on de weather."

A white glove often conceals a dirty hand.

THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

It is a truism in government, that is not of so much importance what the law is, as that it should be certain, and fearlessly and rigidly enforced. We have laws to stay the tide of human bloodshed which is flowing over the land, if those entrusted constantly with the administration of them would do their duty. It has become a byword, too commonly repeated among us, that "no body can be hung in Mississippi."

We take heartfelt pleasure in the belief that this demoralizing maxim heretofore but too true, is giving way to a new and a better state of things. That gratification is enhanced by the fact that Gov. McNutt is taking the lead in the reformation which is in progress, and no where could the good work so properly begin, as with the executive. His recent refusal to pardon a man convicted of manslaughter is received throughout the state with pleasure by his friends and marked approbation by his political opponents. Such a policy as this, showing the determination of Gov. McNutt to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and his well timed veto upon the reckless spirit of banking which infected the Legislature, will commend him to the support of every lover of order, morality and religion.

That Gov. McNutt will be re-elected we cannot permit ourselves for a moment to doubt. The services of such a man, ought not to be lightly dispensed with, and we speak confidently of north Mississippi in saying that no other man will seriously be supported here in opposition to him; the people of the northern counties know him to appreciate an executive officer who is prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duty, and believing as they do that Gov. McNutt is the best chief Magistrate that Mississippi has ever had, his last four fifths of her votes will be given for his reelection.—Pontotoc Int.

OUR TOWN AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Six years ago, where now stands the flourishing town of Manchester, the quiet of the wilderness prevailed. The change that this brief space has wrought, seems almost miraculous; and to those not amongst the earliest of our settlers, almost impossible. The enterprize of man has succeeded, in spite of all obstacles, in removing every vestige of the forest, and rearing in its stead, on the stately banks of the Yazoo, a town destined to be one of the first in the state. While other towns have improved too rapidly and are now on the decline, this has improved only as its resources have been developed and its trade increased, and consequently, its march still points onward; and onward it will be if our capital, enterprise, and internal resources be properly directed, until we rank among the towns of the state; second to none. In expressing this opinion, we assert what we firmly believe to be true, and our motive for alluding to it at this time, is that the attention of our citizens should while the legislature is in session, be called to the necessity and expediency of adopting such measures, as will shortly put into operation the construction of a turnpike road from Canton, Madison county, to this place; a measure which, if completed, would add 20,000 bales to our receipts of cotton, and double our trade in every other respect. It is not the amount of banking capital, the population, nor the mania for speculating in town lots, that will cause a town to improve, or even to be sustained! But, it is the back country that supports it, and it should be our sole aim, by every laudable endeavor, to attract to this point, the trade of all the counties adjacent to it, whose interests would be as much regarded by improvements of this nature, as our own. Let this Canton road be completed. Let us have one or two other good roads through Big Black swamp, at different points—and then mark the result! Our trade would be increased three fold! Our banking capital would find immediate and useful employment. Our population would soon become dense. Our town property improve greatly in value. And then, and not till then, would the capitalists reap from their investments, by the sale of lots the profit so long desired. Let all this be done—let the energies of our citizens be devoted to this purpose, and 'Yazoo city' will more than confirm the high destiny, we have predicted for her.—Manch. Gaz.

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HORRIBLE.

About two weeks ago—that is on the 15th inst. a very beautiful young woman about 22 years of age, was found suffocating in her apartment, by charcoal in the house No. 40 Thomas street, in the city of New York. She was not only handsome, but there was a certain dignity in her appearance that left no doubt that she was of good family. No one in the house knew any thing respecting her, although she had lived there for two years. She was known by the name of Mary Henderson, and apparently received very little company. In her apartment, however, was found a very voluminous manuscript written by herself, in which she gave some account of the reason which induced her to commit suicide and also of her previous history. In this manuscript she stated that she was left entirely her own mistress at the early age of 19 years, and that she was born in Louisiana a few months after the defeat of the British by Gen. Jackson. Having a tolerable sum of money, when she had reached the age of womanhood, she went to New York, with the intention of establishing an establishment in the millinery business. She had hardly been in New York a week, before she was struck with the appearance of a young Catholic priest whom she saw while at mass in the Cathedral on Prince street. She immediately conceived such a violent passion for him, that she whole faculties became wrapped up in him. With considerable difficulty she found out that the young priest was in the daily habit of visiting the old maid ladies, who were extremely devout; and who employed several young girls in making flowers for an artificial flower-shop. She at once banished the idea of opening her millinery establishment and waited upon the old ladies to make an offer of her services they were so pleased with her appearance that they engaged her without hesitation. She had thus an opportunity of seeing the object of her passion daily and with the idea of attracting his attention, she became excessively religious, and went every morning to the church where the young priest officiated. Not content with this, she went every week to confessional and, as the manuscript says, invented supposed sins, in order that she might remain the longer with the priest. Her passion became more violent than ever, and she at length resolved it to the priest, who, instead of returning it, suddenly left the confessional, venting invective against her for endeavoring to tempt him from his religious duties. She called him back, however, seizing his gown, exclaimed, with emotion—

"Listen to me, I beseech you! The love I bear for you is pure and unconquerable. My only happiness would have been to live near you, and to see you every hour of the day, as sinners turn to Paradise. My sole aim would have been yours. You might have done with it what you pleased; perhaps have saved it from perdition. You would not do it. Adieu! I feel that I am lost; that I shall plunge into all the sins of the world. You may one day have to answer to the charge of a broken heart. Adieu forever!"

She left the presence of the priest; and but too faithfully performed her promise. For two years she participated of the most horrible debaucheries, which she finally termed by the act of suicide which we have mentioned.

SAGACITY OF ANIMALS.

The instinct of animals, as it is called, in some cases approaches so closely to reason, that it is exceedingly difficult to draw the line between them. Many animals, particularly the dog, the horse, and the elephant can draw an inference from established premises, with the acuteness of a practised logician. Even the domestic cat, sometimes seems to try to prove that she is a rational creature. We have somewhere seen it started that a favorite cat was an inmate of a boarding house where it was usual to ring the bell affixing to the stairway as a signal for dinner. At these times the cat, pampered and indulged, always received her share of the good things and hastened to the hall as soon as she heard the tinkling clatter. One day she was accidentally shut up in a chamber during dinner and on being released from her confinement an hour or two after she hastened to the dining hall but alas for poor Grimaldine the table was cleared away. Shortly after the bell was heard to ring loudly and repeatedly. The inmates of the house hastened to see what was the matter, and were much surprised to find the poor hungry puss clinging to the bell-rope, and ringing away with all her might! Who will say that this cat could not draw an inference.

A similar anecdote is related of a dog. In a French monastery, it was customary for those members of the community, who were tardy in coming to dinner, to approach the pantry and ring a little bell, which was placed in a convenient spot on hearing which the cook would pass out the portion of food contained in a little box, which turned horizontally by means of machinery. The dog watched all these operations and was often treated with a bone from one of the Friars. But one day being particularly hungry, and not receiving his customary share of food, he seized the bell in his muth, and gave it a good shake! A portion of good wholesome food was instantly passed out from the pantry which the sagacious quadruped seized and devoured with much gusto. Delighted with his success, he repeated the experiment daily, until the cook found

THE WAY THEY COURT DOWN EAST.

Sally the housemaid paring apples in the corner.

Enter Obadiah, who seats himself opposite to Sally, without saying a word for fifteen minutes but finally scratching his head breaks silence with—

"There's considerable imbecible alter in the weather since last week."

Sally—"Taint so injudicious and so indubitable cold as 'twas; the thermometer has lowered up to a hundred degrees higher than zenith."

Obadiah—"I think's likely, for birds of that specie fly a great quantity higher in warmer days than cold ones."

Both parties assume a grave and knowing look and long pause ensues. Finally Obadiah gives his pit another horrible scratch and again breaks silence with—

"Well Sally, we chaps are goin to raise a sleigh ride, it's such infernal good sled din to-morrow"

Sally you and our folks are suspecting company all day to-morrow.

Obadiah—I s'pose they have insatiable time on't. I should be supernatural happy if you would disgrace me with your company; I should take it as demopstic honor; besides we're calculatin' to treat the gals capous well with raisins and blackstrap."

Sally—I should be supernatural glad to disgrace you but our folks suspect company; I cant go.

Obadiah sits scratching his head a while and at length starts up as though a new idea had come upon him.

Well now I know I'll do it! I'll go hoarse and thrash them are beans what have been lying there in the barn such a darned long while.—Exit Obadiah.

The remedy, for injuries is not to remember them.

Be a friend to yourself and others will.

HORRIBLE BIGOTRY.

It has never been fallen to our lot to record a more extraordinary instance of the brutal bigotry of the peasantry than the following—one which infelicitly stamps the character of some of our deluded countrymen with mingled cruelty, inhumanity and saving barbarism. A poor woman, named Gayner, a native of this country was married, some time past by the Rev. Mr. Crofty, of Brr, to a man who resided in that neighborhood. After he had lived with his lawful wife for some time the priests of the neighboring parishes declared the marriage to be null and void, and threatened to excommunicate the husband if he did not abandon his wife and left the helpless creature and pray to poverty and destitution. On last week, she reached her native county in the last stage of pregnancy, and obtained a lodging at the house of a relative at Rutland where she remained a few days. The moment they discovered by whom she had been injured and that she was on the eve of her confinement they placed her on a car at twelve o'clock at night and having removed her to a considerable distance, they threw her on a haystack and left her there to perish during the period of her confinement. She left the haystack on a cold night, and some human individual passing would afford relief. Here she was delivered of twins; of whom perished in a few minutes after the birth, the other a few hours after! In this melancholy condition, in a land calling itself Christian, the unfortunate woman was found on the following morning, nearly perished with cold. She was removed by Mr. Mosse's steward to a neighboring house, where every attention which humanity could suggest, was paid her by Mr. Mosse's family and she is out of danger. Both the children were born alive but perished, from the cold, shortly after their birth.

THE MISSISSIPPI ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session at Grenada on the 14th inst. And during the nine days of the Conference Session, several of the citizens of Grenada embraced religion, and as many as 17 were added to the church.

The following are the stations of this conference for the ensuing year.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT.—P. Pipkin, P. E. Baton Rouge, E. N. Tally; Covington, D. M. Wiggins, St. Helena, C. S. Finley, B. Benton; Amite, Jesse Gin; Pearl River, I. C. Foster; Pearlinton, A. S. Parker. **NATCHEZ DISTRICT.**—Wm. Winans, P. E. Natchez, B. M. Drake; Washington, W. G. Gold; Vidalia, D. Leggett, B. Frazer; Woodville, E. Steele; Wilkinson, R. A. Stewart; Feliciana, W. Langart; New Orleans and Lafayette Mission, L. Campbell, W. H. Watkins; Mission to people of color in Wilkinson Circuit, T. Clinton; Mission to people of color in Natchez and vicinity, to be supplied; Mission to people of color in Parish of Feliciana, to be supplied; Mission to people of color in New Orleans to be supplied.

BRANDON DISTRICT.—G. M. Rogers, P. E. Crystal Spring, to be supplied; Rankin, I. Taylor; Decatur, T. Myers; Paulding, J. G. Carstarphin; Raleigh, W. H. B. Lane, White Sand, G. Spence; Mission to people of color in Crystal Spring Circuit, to be supplied.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—J. Lane, P. E. Vicksburg, C. K. Marshall, S. W. Spear, Providence, B. A. Houghton; Warren, R. D. Smith; Grand Gulf & Port Gibson, L. C. Cheney; Horace M. Booth, Cole Creek, A. T. M. Fly; Bayou Pierre, J. Watson, H. Hawkins, Lake Washington Mission, Joel Sanders, Mission to people of color, Coles' Creek Circuit, J. J. Robinson; Mission to people of color in Lake Providence to be supplied; Mission to people of color in Warren Circuit, A. Pettit.

SHARON DISTRICT.—J. G. Jones, P. E. Jackson, E. R. Porter, Clinton & Raymond, to be supplied; Madison, P. E. Bailey, A. M. Whitney; Holmes, W. Ford, R. W. Kennon; Atalla, B. R. Truly; Louisville, E. Phillips, E. R. Strickland; Yazoo, J. J. E. Byrd, R. R. Gill; Mission to people of color in Madison Circuit, L. Pierce, Mission to people of color in Yazoo Circuit, E. C. McCay.

GRENADA DISTRICT.—D. O. Shattuck, P. E. Grenada, R. B. Ricketts; Coffeeville, J. G. Deskins, A. Day; Greensboro, L. D. Lankford; Spring Hill, to be supplied, Carroll, J. J. Jones; Chickasaw Mission, J. Box; Mission to people of color in Carroll Circuit, J. D. Neill.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT.—J. M. Holland, P. E. Holly Springs, S. L. L. Scott; Holly Springs Circuit, J. W. Ellis, R. S. Collins; Salem, S. M. Kingston, W. B. Walker; Oxford, Wm. Craig; Pontotoc, E. Fountain, Cold Water, S. R. Davidson; Tishomingo, N. R. Janett; Tunica Mission, T. O. Ellis, Albersom Mission, A. J. Harris; J. Travis, Pres't of the Holly Springs University. **TEXAS MISSION DISTRICT.**—J. F. Fowlers, P. E. Houston & Galveston, A. Stephens; N. Goehodes, S. A. Williams; Washington, R. Alexander, I. G. Strickland; Montgomery, J. Ford; Brazoria, J. P. Sneed.

Jefferson Hamilton and James McLeod transferred to the Alabama Conference.

There are within the bounds of the Mississippi Conference, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, 260 Clergymen, 79 of whom are Itinerant and 13189 communicants or church members, giving an increase of 4,144 the past year.

"VEL VOT O' IT."

Our devil says its only a new version of an old story.

"When Jacob grazed his uncle Laban's lambs"—what was his luck? Why, he bargained to "serve seven years, at hard labor," for Laban's beautiful daughter Rachel (she that you have often seen at the well, with her pitcher, good reader,) and when the term of servitude had expired, he had demanded his hard earned wife. Laban, however, instead of "for-king her over," according to the terms of the contract, contrived to substitute, on the bidden night, his daughter Leah. When Jacob awoke the next morning, and saw the cheat, he very naturally concluded that during that during the night he had been "waking up the wrong customer" and forthwith got up—put on his breeches—and went in search of Laban, and when he found him, he said, "Laban, I have served thee seven years, and thou hast deceived me, thou hast given me Leah instead of Rachel, and thou hast kept me seven years longer than thou didst bargain for." 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